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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
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with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 15,175, 號五十七百一千五萬一第 日五十月十年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1906. 五拜禮 號十三月一十年六零百九千一英港幣 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a1180]

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In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per bag ex Factory.
SHIEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [a1223]

A TACK & CO.,
26, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL.
HAVE Just Unpacked a large Assortment
of Ladies' and Gents'
BOOTS and SHOES;
ALSO
SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS and SUITINGS
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.
Inspection of our New Stock of Goods is
respectfully Solicited.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1906. [39]

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FROM 1st TILL 30th NOVEMBER.
CHINESE, JAPANESE AND INDIAN
SILKS, CRAFTS, CANTON LINEN,
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BARGAINS!
Kindly note that the above Articles are
suitable for presents for Christmas and New Year.
Inspection earnestly solicited.
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2, D'AGUIAR STREET.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1906. [2018]

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D. R. KOCH will deliver a Course of Lec-
tures on "FIRST AID" at St. PAUL'S
COLLEGE on FRIDAYS at 5 P.M., commencing
on December 7th next.
Any Ladies intending to join the Class are
requested to send in their names to me as soon
as possible.
FRANCIS CLARK,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [2187]

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In Liquidation.

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WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 1 hour.
9.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. ... Every 1 hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux
Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 27th August 1906. [1824]

DENTAL SURGEON,
G. DE PERINORGE.
DIPLOMA: PARIS.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
3RD FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS,
PEDDER STREET
[a158]

HIRANO.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.
AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO. [1588]
Hongkong, 16th August, 1906.

JUST LANDED.
A SHIPMENT OF
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S CELEBRATED
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PER CASE OF 12 BOTTLES ... \$8.00
(less 10% discount).
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE,
TIENTSIN, PENANG,
LONDON & GLASGOW.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1906. [a34]

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FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to **SIEMSEN & CO.,** SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a34]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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BRANDY ***** Per Case, \$21.50
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SHERRY, AMOROSO - 19.00
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THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS. [51a]

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3 Star, Special—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
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Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong
1137
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NEW SEASON'S GOODS
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER
JUST ARRIVED
MATERIALS of the VERY LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS.
Consisting of—
SCOTCH and CHEVIOT TWEEDS, ANGOLAS, FLANNELS, LLAMAS,
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SPECIAL LINES IN DRESS SUITINGS
FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.
All Orders receive the most CAREFUL and PROMPT attention and are executed under
the direct personal supervision of our Cutters, and by OUR OWN WORKMEN ON
THE PREMISES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1906. [a33]

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S. TANAKA, Manager, Hongkong.
112

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT.
IN consequence of the favourable Exchange now ruling, we beg to Notify our Patrons
and the Public Generally that, until further notice, OUR PRICES FOR WINES
AND SPIRITS WILL BE REDUCED 10 PER CENT, as from the 1st NOVEMBER.
H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1906. [2099]

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WHITE HORSE CELLAR
THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY
\$13.00 PER DOZEN.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
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PEDDER STREET.
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
TRADE MARK.
[a165]

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TENNIS BALLS,
CRICKET BATS,
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MILLINERS AND DRAPERS,
13 and 15, D'AGUIAR STREET.
HAVE just unpacked a large Assortment
of FANCY WINTER GOODS,
LADIES and CHILDREN'S SHOPS, and a good
Stock of TOYS.
A visit from our kind Customers is solicited.
PRICES REDUCED all round in conformity
with the rise in Exchange.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [2162]

NEW CARTRIDGES.
BY Popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at 85, 87
and 75¢ per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1906. [1924]

HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
163 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, and NO EXTRAS
[a40] H. HAYNES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1965]

NOTICE.
NEW KINGSLERE will be Opened as
a PRIVATE HOTEL on December
1st next. Plans of the above House together
with all Particulars can be seen any day be-
tween 2 P.M. and 7 P.M. on and after the 22nd
inst.
Apply—
Mrs. G. SACHSE,
at George's House.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1917]

"BOA VISTA"
HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA,
MACAO,
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (as. Honam) daily to and from
Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Can-
ton, give easy communication with both these
centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply
a221 THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
SHAMHEEN-CANTON.
On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
a1662

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September 1905 [1974]

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905 1753

JUST PUBLISHED.
NOW ON SALE.
THE FIFTY YEARS
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR
日曆英中 年十五
From 1st JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER,
1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE
76th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE
76th CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF
TUNG CHI TO THE 39th YEAR OF
KWANG SU.
PRICE \$2 CASH.
On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS"
OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the
Far East.
The Book will be sent by Registered Post
(free) to any part of the World, represented
by Agents on Receipt of Money Order.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841

INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

WE beg to invite your attention to our Price List which is now being sent out. Please apply for a copy if you have not already received one. THE REDUCED PRICES which take effect from the 15th INSTANT WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER STORES IN THE COLONY WHETHER EUROPEAN OR CHINESE.

We have also just issued separately a New Wine List with Prices based on rate of Exchange now ruling. Reference to which will show that SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS have been made.

ALL PRICES ARE NOW STRICTLY NET.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [30]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No. 13

BIRTH.
On October 30th, at Bella Vista, University Road, Bootle, Liverpool, Mrs. J. A. TARRANT, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1906.

The definition of a doctor as "one who uses remedies about which he knows a little to cure diseases of which he knows less in bodies of which he knows nothing" is not our own; it is merely recalled by the telegram published to-day referring to a fatal medical experiment in the Philippines. For a long time REUTER has sent us nothing more interesting, and we have no doubt that throughout the Far East, if not throughout the world, the incident will be made the subject of all sorts of comment. There will be those who will speak or write bitterly of medical science; there will be many sentimental accusations of inhumanity; and there will be, we suppose, some who will take the will for the deed, and adopt the medical and official view of it. The first will say something sarcastic, like "Science discovers a new serum, and long before there is time to judge of its ultimate action, the doctors ask impatiently why the stupid, sceptical people should not be forced to use it in the name of the common weal." The anti-vivisectionists and their kind will protest in horror that, not content with maiming dogs and rabbits, the high priests of science have begun to deliberately sacrifice human prisoners. The others will have to again resort to the Jesuitical justification that the end justifies the means. The three-cornered discussion will be none the less acrimonious because each point of view happens to have its

own modicum of truth. Weighing the various arguments as we anticipate them, we are inclined to support the official view of the incident as it is reported in the telegram. As touching the faith we have in the future of inoculation, we would be glad to hear evidence how and why the cholera virus was allowed to become contaminated by bubonic plague; and to have expert opinions as to the liability of various serious preparations to catch and retain virulence of any sort. It might be reassuring to the public if the real amount of such risk were authoritatively indicated. Owing to our very lengthy law reports, and the arrival of new mail matter, we have not space to follow, as we had intended, the three lines of argument suggested by the incident of the telegram, which readers will themselves pursue, according to their inclinations. There are the pseudo-Contempts, who will denounce the doctors for meddling with Nature's plan of destroying the unfit; the sentimentalists, who will require a lot of persuasion before they will admit that it is as sensible to use criminals in this way as it is to convert refuse and rubbish into useful products; and the common or garden cynics, who will ostentatiously yearn for an antitoxin calculated to cure what they may call the deadly disease *Zelus-nedius*. On the question of fact, merely, it seems a pity that the neighbouring therapeutic were not content with a preliminary test on one prisoner only, to avoid such possible mistakes. It would have been time, after thus making sure, to undertake the wider field of observation that we admit is necessary in such research. But we have no desire to throw the first stone at these soldiers of science: their mistake is, after all, less heinous than the mistake of a politician who precipitates a war; and the war they would wage, against disease, is an essentially moral war.

A military Court Martial sits to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

The French Mail of the 30th October was delivered in London on the 28th inst.

Private G. Johnson, of the 2nd West Kents, has been court-martialled and imprisoned for trying to commit suicide.

A wreath was sent to Mr. Thomas Arnold's funeral by the scholars of Avonleye school, of which Miss Arnold is one of the principals.

The great storm on the Riviera, the subject of one of our recent telegrams, did much damage. Fishing villages were destroyed by a "tidal wave," and much shipping lost. The storm lasted all night. Mr. James Gordon Bennett's steam yacht foundered off Cannes.

As Mr. G. Idring has failed to receive an apology from the regiment in which the Indian soldiers who are alleged to have assaulted him are units, he has taken out summonses against the men, and the case, which was adjourned yesterday, will come on for hearing to-day.

By majorities ranging from fourteen to seventy-seven Cambridge University voters on Oct. 25th decided in favour of the reform of the mathematical tripos. The changes adopted included the abolition of the order of merit, and, consequently, the extinction of the position of senior wrangler, except in the unlikely event of the Senate refusing to sanction the new regulations. The long line of senior wranglers stretches back as far as 1747.

In accordance with his promise, made in 1904, on condition that good order was observed in the Philippines for two years, President Roosevelt will, on March 27th next, direct the Philippine Commission to hold a general election of delegates to the first Philippine Assembly. This body will take over all the legislative powers hitherto exercised by the Philippine Commission in that part of the archipelago which is not inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes.

An exchange of Notes has taken place between the Russian and British Ministers in Peking providing for the reciprocal protection of the respective national trade marks by their Consular Courts in China, the Russian law being enforced against Russian subjects infringing British trade marks duly registered in Russia and vice versa. Similar engagements had previously been made between England and America, Holland, France, Germany, and Italy, but none has yet been made with Japan, with whom such a joint arrangement is even more essential.

A new petroleum concern has been formed at Bremen, styled the European Petroleum Union, with a capital of £20,000,000. The new concern includes the Naphtha Product Company, Nobel Brothers of St. Petersburg, and all other petroleum companies belonging to Messrs. Rothschild Bros. of Paris, as also the Deutsche Bank at Berlin, with its petroleum companies. The object of the union is to form a central selling company for the whole of Europe, in order to fight the Standard Oil Company. It is said that the ultimate end in view is a union with the American interests, but some time must elapse before such a monopoly of the petroleum products of the world can be possible.

Among the passengers landed at Liverpool from the Canadian steamer *Empress of Britain* was a party of Chinese ladies and gentlemen, who attracted notice by their picturesque Chinese costumes. Inquiries showed that the party, headed by his Excellency Tsai W. Yue Lin, came from Peking on a mission to inquire into English commercial methods at the various large centres of industry and trade. The party proceeded direct from Liverpool by the boat express train to London.

Dr. Sven Hedin, who by orders of the home Government was denied access to Tibet from the side of India, is making good his entry into Western Tibet from Chinese Turkestan. On September 18th, he was in the neighbourhood of Yeshil Kul, a well-known lake in the White Desert, having experienced no serious hardships. He intended to continue his march eastwards. It is presumed that no opposition was offered, as Mr. Calvert, who recently returned from Garkot, had heard nothing from the local Tibetan officials respecting him.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who is indefatigable in his efforts on behalf of universal penny postage, has published as a "Red Book" correspondence on the subject. "It is now generally admitted," he writes, "that we must go step by step in carrying the great reform. The correspondence shows that the people of the United States, the people of France, and the people of Germany are each and all anxious to meet the United Kingdom in establishing penny postage to and from their respective countries."

Quite apart from all question of the good faith in which the change in the disposition of the Fleet may or may not be carried out, a serious complaint is made from Portsmouth. A Standard correspondent says that in the opinion of Naval officers, there are a good many more ships in need of dockyard repairs than are at present in hand, the fact being that funds for the purpose have been stinted. It is part of the nucleus crew system that naval mechanics on board, supposed to do the necessary repairs, at sea as far as possible, are too few in number for the duty; yet the dockyard personnel has also been cut down. The need for repairs, moreover, is likely to be greater under the new system of an enlarged Reserve than it has been, for ships in reserve, however well looked after, develop faults which can only be discovered at sea. This is one of the practical aspects of the hand-to-mouth policy which Lord Tweedmouth disclosed at Sheffield with such an air of satisfaction. It means that the Home Fleet can never be regarded as available for immediate employment.

Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassador, opened a highly successful chrysanthemum show at the People's Palace, Mile-end, E., under the auspices of the People's Palace and East London Horticultural Society, the patroness of which is the Queen. There was a large attendance. Among those who lent flowers or fruit were the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Portland, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Sir Samuel Bolton, Mr. F. A. Bevan, and Mr. N. L. Cohen. Sir Ernest Flower, in opening the proceedings, said that they welcomed Baron Komura, and recognized in him the representative of that people who first cultivated the chrysanthemum, and of that great Power with whom we were in alliance, and who were foremost in promoting all that made for the progress of mankind. The Japanese Ambassador, in formally opening the exhibition, expressed the pleasure he felt at coming to East London, and receiving such a cordial welcome—a welcome that Englishmen always gave to his countrymen. The love of flowers was characteristic of both nations, and the blooms he saw before him testified to the care and attention bestowed on their cultivation. Baron Komura then inspected the exhibition, the proceeds of which are to be given to the London Hospital.

The quarterly report of the Mercantile Marine Service Association refers to the circular issued by the Board of Trade instructing superintendents to admit seamen's union delegates of "friends" to the shipping offices in disputes between masters and seamen, and says that it has aroused a deep feeling of protest among shipmasters generally. The report states that Mr. Lloyd-George has put down a new amendment to the Merchant Shipping Bill in the House of Commons whereby the Board of Trade are to have full powers over the marine superintendents. The report intimates that there are signs that shipowners are beginning to show a deeper interest in the question of the supply of capable officers for the mercantile marine. Low wages, insecurity of position, long absence from families and friends, no system of leave in home ports, restricted accommodation, and lengthy hours of duty are some of the principal reasons why British boys of respectable parentage find no attraction in the sea as a profession, and officers in the service leave at the first opportunity of obtaining even a subordinate position on shore. Shipowners are realizing that it is necessary to do something, and the prospects for officers are considerably brighter, and the thanks of the association are due to those shipowners who are leading the way to much needed improvements. Mention is made of the fact that further correspondence has taken place on the question of Royal Naval Reserve commissions with the Admiralty, who are being urged to reopen the lists and extend the number of commissions to eligible officers of the mercantile marine. Other points touched upon are shipmasters and indemnity clubs, the new British load line, and benevolent work. In connection with the Employment Bureau the report states that during the past quarter the demand exceeded the supply by more than two to one.

The latest number of the *Graphic* received will be more than usually interesting to Hongkong residents on account of the page devoted to the typhoon. The fury of the gale and the immense wreckage portrayed in a fine picture taken during the height of the hurricane at the Navalyard Extension, while others show the wrecks of H.M.S. *Phaenix*, the French torpedo boat *Francisque* and the s.s. *Petrarch*. It is interesting to note that the total damage is put at \$2,000,000. Among other illustrations are the latest portraits of Her Majesty and Princess Victoria of Wales, a drawing of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by Seymour Lucas, R.A., and a number of sketches and snapshots taken on the reassembling at Parliament.

Mr. Lonsdale, M.P., having asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was aware that dissatisfaction still exists amongst British merchants and others interested in commerce in the Far East at the present position of Sir Robert Hart in relation to the administration of the Chinese Customs, and whether efforts are still being made to ensure that the authority and control of the Inspector-General shall be fully maintained, Sir E. Grey said:—I am aware of the dissatisfaction and anxiety which has been caused by the new despatch. So long, however, as it remains a simple transfer of control already and always existing it does not affect the administration of the Customs by Sir R. Hart, and unless there is interference which prevents the Customs from being administered on the lines hitherto followed, no steps by His Majesty's Government would be justifiable or are required.

The determination of the Colonies to resist the intention of the Government to sacrifice local contracts in favour of obtaining all goods possible through the Crown Agents is, according to Reuter's agent at Georgetown, British Guiana, more pronounced than ever. The *Argosy* has interviewed most of the members of the Combined Court on the subject, and their opinion is unanimously, and in some cases vehemently, opposed to it. The colony has had experience in former years of the delay and confusion that arise from traffic through Whitehall-gardens, and has no desire to repeat the experiment. Moreover, as a constitutional principle, it is pointed out that British Guiana is not a Crown colony, but has independent control of her own finances. That strenuous opposition extending to a refusal by the Combined Court to vote supplies will follow any attempt to censure the colony in this matter is assured; and the question is being made a crucial one for the coming elections. Government officials view the prospect of dealing with the Crown Agents with no less dismay than do the merchants of Water street, who will no longer be called upon to tender for Government work. The people are unanimous; not a single dissenting voice is heard; and the proposal of the Colonial Office will be fought tooth and nail.

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Yesterday morning the French torpedo boat *Fronde*, having been raised, was taken by the *Protector* and a junk to a temporary resting place in Hungnam Bay pending her reception in the Kowloon Dock, where she will be examined by experts with a view to ascertaining whether she will be worth repairing or not.

The meeting of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company (Limited) was held on Oct. 29th. Mr. W. F. Turner, who presided, said the chief feature of the year was that whilst, from circumstances which could not be controlled at the time, there had been a slight pause in the development of the company's business, it had not been such as to materially affect the result, which enabled them, after making ample reserves, to maintain the dividend of 10 per cent. The situation throughout the year was that they had been unable to keep pace with the demand, and that consequently they had been working practically without any margin in the way of stock. It was the best proof of the progress that had been made in the development of the business, and the best augury for the future, that notwithstanding that their output during the past year was considerably larger than it was a few years ago, it was practically sold out at the end of the year. The total profit for the year was £144,447, out of which £10,000 was applied to redemption of debentures and £30,000 carried to reserve for depreciation account. There remained £104,447, which with £3,199 brought forward made an available total of £107,646. An interim dividend of 1s. per share had been paid, and they proposed to pay a balance dividend of 1s. per share, making 10 per cent for the year. There was now a much larger demand for the company's coal, and the works which they had undertaken, and which were now nearing completion, would not only place them in a position to meet the demand but should also enable them to diminish to some extent the cost of production. They were justified in looking forward to a steady expansion in the profits, and consequently, in due time, to an increase in the dividends.

SUCCESSFUL SALVAGE.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has risen rapidly over N. China, and fallen moderately at Hongkong.

The depression lying over N. China yesterday, has moved into the North part of the Sea of Japan, and pressure is again high over China to the North of the Yangtze.

The monsoon will freshen on the China coast, and continue to blow strongly over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. winds, moderate to fresh breeze.
Fornosa Channel... { N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between { N.E. winds, fresh.
Hongkong and Lamma { Same as No. 3.
South coast of China between { Same as No. 3.
Hongkong and Hainan, { Same as No. 3.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE CONGO.

LONDON, November 27th.
Mr. Lonsdale asked in the House whether the Congolese had evacuated N'ghel Ghazal, in accordance with the Anglo-Belgian Convention. Mr. Runciman replied that now the season had become suitable, he trusted no further delay would occur.

THE MUTINY AT SEVASTOPOL.

LONDON, November 27th.
Two hundred and twenty-eight participants in the last mutiny at Sevastopol have received sentences varying from terms in disciplinary battalions to penal servitude for life. Two were shot, and one civilian hanged.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, November 27th.
Mr. Chamberlain's health shows a marked improvement, and he hopes to return to political life after a visit abroad.

AERONAUTICS.

LONDON, November 27th.
The French steerable balloon *Patric* covered 84 kilometres in 6½ hours, returning to the starting point.

MEDICAL "SCIENCE."

LONDON, November 27th.
Ten, out of 21 native prisoners in the Philippines, who were experimentally inoculated with cholera virus, died. The operators explain that the virus was contaminated by bubonic plague. The Governor General has exonerated the scientists, and the Government will care for the families of the dead.

READING FOR THE BLIND.

LONDON, November 27th.
The *Daily Mail* will publish, on the last December, a weekly penny edition for the blind, printed in Braille characters.

PAHANG CORPORATION (LIMITED).

An extraordinary general meeting was held on October 23rd at Winchester-house. Mr. J. E. Champey, who presided, said that the meeting was the outcome of proceedings which had been going on for about a year. It was stated at the meeting last December that the board would consult with the largest shareholders on the subject of raising further capital, and the outcome of that conference was the circular which was issued to the shareholders. The scheme had been to form an entirely new company to acquire the property and assets both of this company and of the Pahang-Kabang Company. The result had been the incorporation of the Pahang Consolidated Company, which had made a public issue of ordinary shares, and had duly adopted the agreement to acquire the properties of the two companies. The ordinary shares in the Consolidated Company had been fully subscribed. The assets of the Colonial Secretary had been duly obtained for the transfer of the leases to the new company. The latter company would, under the agreement, issue to this company or their nominees 45,500 preference shares of £1 each, fully paid up, which would be (less the expenses of the liquidation) distributable among the preference shareholders, share for share. The sale having been completed, there was nothing to prevent the distribution of these shares, and it was, therefore, proposed that the company should go into liquidation. He moved a resolution to this effect and for appointing Mr. Arthur Giffard (the secretary) as Liquidator. Mr. J. A. Bell seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. A meeting of the Pahang-Kabang (Limited), was afterwards held and Mr. Henry Frisby, who presided, moved a similar resolution. He explained that the number of preference shares which the Pahang Consolidated Company were to hand over to this company was 9,000 of £1 each, fully paid up. Mr. B. Tatham seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

HINDU CULTIVATORS AND THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

The Namasudras of Eastern Bengal and Assam, who constitute the largest community of Hindu cultivators in the new province, have presented a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor complaining of the pressure to which they are subjected by the agitators against partition. They state that when the movement for boycotting European goods was initiated they regarded it with indifference; but from the lecture of higher class Hindus in the villages they have since learned that the movement is a selfish one. Hitherto the petitioners have bought foreign-made and home-made goods, according to the supply in the local markets. "We have come to learn," adds the petition, "to use foreign articles in imitation of the higher classes. Since they are unwilling to use and bring European goods to the local markets, and transactions of Indians with Europeans have altogether closed, we shall be obliged to buy and use Swadeshi articles, but are sorry to say that our country brethren compel us simultaneously both in boycotting foreign and using Swadeshi articles." They pray that under such circumstances Government may not think them in sympathy with the Swadeshi movement, or with proceedings of any other kind that are contrary to the interests of the State, and they pray Government to keep a kind and favourable watch over helpless and poor cultivators like themselves. Both the sentiments and the phrasing of the petition attest its spontaneity and genuine character. In reply the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his pleasure at the sentiment of loyalty expressed by the Namasudras. The local officers of Government have been informed of the contents of the petition, and have been instructed to take what action may be necessary to prevent the cultivators being interfered with in buying and selling what they prefer to buy or sell, whether of foreign or country origin.

THE BANK NOTE TRICK.

Wonderful is the simplicity of the Chinese boatwoman who called at the Central Police Station on Wednesday to report how she had been robbed of her belongings. Leaving Aberdeen on the morning of that day attired in her best, adorned with what jewellery she possessed, and with \$10 in her purse, she came to Hongkong to do some shopping. In Des Vaux Road West two alleged confidence men accosted her, and asked the way to the clock tower. Wong Pui said she was going in that direction, and, if they accompanied her, she would direct them. Being well-groomed, and of oily tongue, the confidence men evidently wormed themselves into the good graces of their guide, for, when they arrived at their destination, the parting was as that of old friends. The woman had not gone far on her way, however, when she was overtaken by one of the men who said:—"I have just picked up a small bundle containing ten \$100 notes, and should be much obliged if you would change it into silver for me." She consented, the bundle was handed over, and the woman had got but a small way on her errand when she was called back. Then the men, with many apologies for their want of confidence, explained that they were strangers in a strange land. She was taking their all-in-all, and, although they felt that they could trust her, they thought it advisable that she should leave something valuable behind as security. Stripping off her bangles, rings, and other jewellery valued at \$77, she handed them over together with her \$10 bill, and once more started for a money changer's. On the way, tickled by curiosity, she thought she would have a look at the bundle of notes, and on opening it, found to her consternation that the package contained nothing but paper. Hastily she returned to the spot where the men said they would wait, and of course they were not there. Then she went to the Central Police Station and told her story, after leaving which Inspector Ritchie sent a Chinese detective with her to the s.s. *Houma* to see if she could find either of the men. She pointed out one, who, she said, had tricked her, and subsequently, it is stated, he pointed out his comrades. Both were arrested, but one of the stolen jewellery was recovered.

They were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the Police Court yesterday, and the case was remanded until to-morrow.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 28th.

A CAREFUL RESIDENT.

I hear that Mr. P. G. Jones, of the British Consular service here, is transferred to Peking and that he is leaving for the North in a few days. Mr. Jones will be missed by his many friends here, while the A.D.C. loses one of its prominent members.

PATHEIC HOBOING.

Shameon is quite up to date now. We have a dentist in the person of Dr. Ishiura who has just established himself here. He holds diplomas both from the Japanese and American universities. Now we need not go to Hongkong to have our teeth attended to.

THE FIRE SEASON.

This is the fire season and hardly a day passes without a fire here and there. The night before last ten houses were burnt down in Chan Mok street. During this fire a second one started in the immediate neighbourhood. Rumour says that it was done purposely by one tenant who had a spite against his neighbour and wanted to burn him out.

NEW VICEROY BEGINS WELL.

The new Viceroy H.E. Chen-Fu has started his reign with a very humane act by releasing the unfortunate members of Chow Tang Sang's family who were locked up by Viceroy Shun. All the women and children have been set at liberty by H.E.'s orders and are now back in their homes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEPER MISSION, CANTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

The Mause, 5 Kennedy Road,

November 28th, 1906.

Sir,—Will you permit me to say, through your columns, that the supply of rice and clothing to 650 poor lepers in Canton will commence on Monday next? I believe that you have kindly consented to receive and forward to the Rev. G. H. McNeur any contributions of money. I shall be glad to do the same as regards old clothing.—Yours truly,

CHARLES H. HICKLING.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Among those who have booked passages to Hongkong, and who are expected to be now on the way, we notice the following. The dates refer to leaving London.

Per *China*, (November 9th) connecting with *Aradria* at Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Brown and child, Mrs. Balceles, Miss A. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bell, Miss Willoghby, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Parkhurst, Miss Stixrud.

Per *Borneo*, (November 10th) Miss T. F. Codrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ponsbury, Miss A. M. Henderson, Mr. C. D. Thompson.

Per *Mangolia*, Dec. 7th, (per *Aradria* from Colombo) Mr. J. R. B. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Lloyd, Mr. Thiel.

Per *Nyanza*, (Dec. 8th) Mr. G. S. Mathews. Per *Salasia*, Mr. and Mrs. F. Snowden. Per *Elial Friedrich*, Mr. and Mrs. I. Martin and Mr. G. A. Dann.

Per *Wakasa Maru*, (Nov. 3rd) Mr. A. Stuart Mr. and Miss Stobart, Mr. Minihime, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Auld and child, Mr. W. A. Hanibal, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. E. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, November 29th.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT.)

CHUNG SHUN KOO'S BANKRUPTCY.

His Lordship gave judgment in the series of motions concerning the bankruptcy of Chung Shun Koo as follows:—

The unfortunate debtor in this case has been the victim of a perfect comedy of errors. Up to the time of judgment in the action brought by Mr. Ho Tung against him, the errors were of his own making. Since then they have been made by his opponents and, having already seen the man in the witness box, I am not at all surprised that the Trustee should have found him so upset as to be unable to give any coherent account of himself or his affairs. This judgment will dispose of some of those errors; but there is one final set of errors said to have been committed by the debtor and those who allege themselves to be his creditors which will have to be unravelled hereafter. Further, and as it were to complete the chain of error, I have the misfortune to take a view of the law applicable to the debtor's motion to discharge the order I made *ex parte*, which neither Counsel engaged in the case felt themselves able to support. Having given the matter very careful consideration I have come to the conclusion, for reasons which I will presently state, that a judgment creditor is not a secured creditor except in some special cases. I must work out the consequences of my view myself, and give judgment accordingly. But as it is perfectly possible that either party may feel aggrieved by this view, and may wish to appeal, I think it advisable to decide the points involved as they were argued. First, then, I will assume that a judgment creditor who has obtained a prohibitory order is a secured creditor. Mr. Ho Tung having on 25th June, 1906, obtained a judgment, and on 25th June, 1906, obtained a prohibitory order, when he came to prove his claim in the debtor's bankruptcy, swore on the usual unsecured creditor's form that he held no security, the fact that he was a secured creditor to the extent of the value of the property attached having gone out of his mind. It also escaped the recollection of his solicitor. From this mistake he sought to be relieved, on the ground of inadvertence. This application was made to me *ex parte* and the Trustee consenting, I made the order, which the debtor now seeks to set aside. The inadvertence of the solicitor being sworn to, I am willing to accept it so far as he is concerned; though the debtor is justified in reserving the right to ask for further evidence of the inadvertence of Mr. Ho Tung himself should it become necessary. But in the view that I take of the consequences of the mistake, it is unnecessary to go into this question; for he is not entitled to relief if his proof as an unsecured creditor has been prejudicial to the debtor, though I am bound to say I do not find the law applicable to the particular circumstances of this case very clear in the cases cited. In *exp. Clarke v. Barr* (47 L. T. 232) the Judge undoubtedly lays down this principle: that a creditor who has voted and omitted to value his security ought always to be allowed to withdraw his proof, and to be relieved from being deemed to have surrendered his security unless he has elected really to abandon his security; that is, unless he has omitted to do that which he did omit deliberately, and on purpose. If it has been done accidentally, he ought, on such terms as the Court may think fit to impose, to be relieved from the loss of his security. In that case it is true the creditor had voted, but his vote seems to have had no influence on the result of the meeting one way or another, and this being so, the principle is easy to be understood. This case seems to lay stress on the necessity of the creditor having acted deliberately. But in *exp. Safety Explosives Co. (1894) Ch. at p. 235* the same learned Judge, then L. J. Vaughan Williams, said that it was not disputed that an amendment of a proof ought not to be allowed if the position of the parties has been altered since it was put upon the file; and the same principle is alluded to in the judgment of North J. in *re Lester exp. Huddersfield Bank*. There also the creditor had voted; and the learned Judge said "No doubt . . . he might by his vote have succeeded in so altering the position of the Company that it would be unfair to say that he should be released from giving up what he has given up in consideration of securing the advantage which he had got by his vote . . . I do not find the vote really came to anything. The vote he gave did not alter the position of things so as to entitle the creditors to hold him to the vote for that reason." So it is clear that even if there has been inadvertence, if the effect of the vote has been to alter the debtor's position, the creditor will be held to it; with the result that he will be held to have abandoned his security, but I am disposed to add "unless things can be put straight." Now let us see what happened in this case. If Mr. Ho Tung had voted at the creditor's meeting for his debt, less his estimated value of his security, the special resolution would have been passed. The figures are inclusive on this point. As to this there is a point in the procedure which was adopted by the Official Receiver, which I think needs improvement. He wrote on the minutes of the meeting— "Resolved as follows: Mr. S. Disney, proxy for Mr. Ho Tung dissenting, that the debtor's proposal for a composition credit set forth above be accepted." This looks, and both Counsel for Ho Tung and I, at first thought this meant that the resolution having been adopted, the condition of s. 18 (1) had been fulfilled, and that this was a "special resolution." But it was not. In order to be a "special resolution," it

must be voted by three-fourths in number and value of those present and "entitled to vote." This condition was not satisfied, some of the claims having been disallowed for the purpose of voting, because the creditors were not present either in person or by proxy. But it would have been satisfied if Mr. Ho Tung had not voted for the fulfillment of his debt. He has, therefore, by his vote prevented the special resolution from being passed. With regard to the Official Receiver's procedure I think it would be better that the fact should be noted whether or not the requirement of s. 18 (1) has been complied with. But it was said that even if it had been passed the scheme was not such as what follows:—The Trustee who was appointed on 13th Sept., 1906, immediately after the papers were handed over to him, proceeded as if the requirements of s. 18 (2) had not been complied with—that is that the resolution required the support of three-quarters of the creditors "who have proved"; this is expressly referred to in Mr. Lowe's affidavit of 1st November. He says "the reason why the scheme of arrangement mentioned in paragraph 4 of the debtor's affidavit (i.e. the scheme put to the creditor's meeting of 3rd August) was not proceeded with was because the scheme was not voted by a majority in number representing three-quarters in value of the creditors who had proved." The figures do bear out this statement, and from this point of view Mr. Ho Tung's vote did not affect the proceedings. But it is a wrong point of view altogether as I have already shown. Mr. Lowe then proceeds to explain why he could not accept the scheme which the debtor had brought forward, giving a variety of reasons, many of which are certainly so substantial reasons. But this scheme was proposed because the first scheme had been defeated by Mr. Ho Tung's vote. I cannot assume that the first scheme would have been objected to on the same grounds. I cannot open express decided opinion on it, but in reading the objections formulated by Mr. Lowe, the following observations occur to me—He says that the deposit in the Bank proposed was not guaranteed. Chung Chim-kwai referred to in the scheme is, I understand, the same person as Chung Cheung-kwai who offered to pay the money in the first scheme. But the criticism does not necessarily apply to the proposed in the first scheme, because under that the 20 per cent. was to be paid by Chung Cheung-kwai, the debtor's brother, in the month of August. Mr. Lowe may have had objections to this, but I do not find any statement of them. The objections which are personal to the debtor, may perhaps have been advanced against the first scheme, but the "bribery," (i.e. the pointing out to the Trustee that it was his personal interest to accept the scheme—and which, I repeat hardly say, was most reprehensible) occurred with regard to the acceptance of the new scheme, and might not have occurred at all if the old scheme had been adopted, or at least considered. And with regard to the allegations that the debtor did not disclose all his property, and that the Trustee had the greatest difficulty in obtaining any information from him about his affairs, what I said during the argument about the debtor's state of mind must not be understood to mean that I intend to palliate his conduct, but that the time has not arrived for me to deal with it. I adopt the words of the Trustee himself, "The debtor was a suspect he could not exactly quite say"; that was his unhappy position all the way through, from the time of Mr. Ho Tung's action in this Court to his public examination; and the worry of his mind was undoubtedly increased by the first scheme not going through. As to the debts of the other creditors not being valid debts, that undoubtedly would have been raised to the first scheme, but that is the subject of a special motion before me, and would have been dealt with then, as it will be dealt with now. The gist of the objections was undoubtedly the fact that the household properties which were relied on to produce some, or the greater part, of the 20 per cent. formed the security which Mr. Ho Tung held in virtue of his prohibitory order. But this is blowing hot and cold. Mr. Ho Tung has by his vote as an unsecured creditor prevented a scheme from going to its second stage in which this fund would have been available and he objects to the second scheme because he is a secured creditor, which would prevent the fund being available. An analysis of the objections raised by the Trustee to the new scheme shows conclusively that the position of the debtor was materially altered for the worse by the vote by inadvertence of Mr. Ho Tung as an unsecured creditor at the first meeting; and it is therefore impossible to let him amend his proof, unless an order could be made which would restore the *status quo ante*. But all this is obviously dependent on whether the Trustee can succeed in knocking out the proof of some of the creditors who proved. If he does, then the figures on which the previous argument proceeds will be entirely altered, and the question of the concealment of the proof would probably require further consideration. So much for this part of the case, regarded from the point of view of Mr. Ho Tung being a secured creditor. I now proceed to state my reasons for considering him not to be a secured creditor. Sections 30 to 32 of the Ordinance deal with "proof of debts," s. 30 treating of the rights and duties of secured creditors. Two other subjects are dealt with "appropriation of assets," by sections 33 to 35, and "property available for payment of debts," by sections 36 and 37. Afterwards we come to a composition group of sections, 38 to 42, which are headed "effect of bankruptcy on antecedent transactions," of which s. 38 treats of the "restriction of rights of execution creditor" which follow s. 45 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1863. This section lays down the important principle that a judgment creditor shall not be entitled to retain the

benefit of an execution unless he has completed it before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the bankruptcy petition; that is, he shall be entitled to retain it if he has completed it without notice of the petition. Then in the second subsection the meaning of "completing an execution" is given, which naturally varies according to the kind of execution resorted to. Now, on the face of this section there is nothing which links it on in any way with section 39, which deals with secured creditors; there is no word in either which refers to the other or from which a reference to the other could be inferred. They deal with a different order of ideas: the first with creditors who hold unsecured securities, the second with creditors who have already enforced their claims to the full by process of law—its marginal note might well be *Realis post dentem*. The whole idea, however, centres round the fact that possession of the debtor's property has been obtained. Now I come to the different forms of execution—the different ways in which possession may be obtained. In some cases, owing to the nature of the property, possession cannot be obtained absolutely, but only figuratively. In the case of lands, it is by the attachment by prohibitory order with due registration in the Land Office. This is no less a form of execution than seizure and sale of movables; but owing to the fact that the sale of lands is not so expeditious as the sale of goods and chattels, the execution is deemed to be completed by the attachment, which is the equivalent of seizure. There can be no difference in the application of the principle of the section to different kinds of property, which is required in order that a judgment creditor should retain what he has got is something to show that he has got it; something which has costed the claim of the debtor, if not to his possession as owner, at least to his exercising his rights as owner. He is prohibited from dealing with it as owner, because in the view of the law execution upon it is deemed to be completed; he has in fact been dispossessed. But it is said all this goes to show that in respect of lands against the owner of which a prohibitory order has been granted the judgment creditor is a secured creditor, because this creates a charge on the land, and therefore "secured creditor." This definition is "a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor or any part thereof as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor." No part of this definition sits on to the position of the judgment creditor dealt with in section 38. How can a person who has completed execution against a debtor be said to hold a security for a debt? Nor can the attachment by prohibitory order be said to be a charge on the land. A charge on land as a legal term means a burden imposed on land belonging to and in the possession of the owner which does not prevent him dealing with it, but which limits his power of dealing with it otherwise than as subject to the charge. But the completed execution is something much more than this; the seizure, or what is the same thing the attachment, has dispossessed him—the most effective token of his dispossession is the order prohibiting him from alienating it, and all other persons from receiving it. The Land Officer, whose learning is all the lore of his office I must here acknowledge, has drawn my attention to another aspect of the question. It was expressly provided by the statute—1 and 2 Vict. c. 110, s. 13, that a judgment should operate as a charge on real estate; and the intention that the judgment creditor should have a preference in bankruptcy in virtue of such charge if entered up one year before the bankruptcy is expressed in the proviso to the section. That Act is in force in the Colony, as it was passed prior to 1845; but its effect is modified by the Land Registration Ordinance 1843, which requires it to be registered in the Land Office. In England the Act has been modified, and it is provided by 27 and 28 Vict. c. 112, s. 1, that judgments are not to affect any land until it has actually been delivered in execution, which it has been held did away with the charge, and annulled the law affecting land to that affecting personally in respect of judgments. That Act is not in force in the Colony. The effect of this is that the judgment creditor has a charge on land if he has registered his judgment in the Land Office a year prior to the bankruptcy, but not otherwise; and if he never had a charge execution could not give it to him, for the very good reason that it gave him more than a charge—the possession of the land. I am therefore of opinion that Mr. Ho Tung was a judgment creditor entitled to retain what he had obtained, namely, the realization of his attachment on the debtor's lands, and that he was not to be treated as a secured creditor. His proof was defective because it was far too much, but neither the express provision which requires him to value his security, nor the penalty for voting for the whole of his debt, that he would be held to have abandoned his security, applies to him. I think I may fairly assume that Mr. Ho Tung would have valued his execution at \$19,500, the value he has put upon his so-called security; and the order which must be made is that his proof be reduced by that amount, but without any forfeiture of the rights which he has acquired under his completed execution. This will restore the resolution passed at the first meeting of creditors, and as it is now a special resolution as required by law, the second meeting required by s. 18 (2) and 3 must be called. The question of costs I must deal with later. The question however must be in abeyance until I have considered the motion of the trustee calling on some of the creditors for their claims. I proceed now to consider the trustee's motion calling for further proof of the claims from certain creditors. Sir H. Berkeley insisted, and

indeed persisted, that his motion was entitled to priority. But I am quite clear that although logic would seem to be on his side, there was no reason for departing from the usual practice of taking motions in priority according to their respective notices. And it was the more necessary in this case, because the Official Receiver had admitted the proofs, and therefore the creditors were entitled to be heard on their motions as if they were bona fide creditors. The course I pursued moreover had the advantage of revealing certain misapprehensions in the bankruptcy practice—quite apart from the essential difference between the 1st and 2nd sub-sections of section 18, which I have already dealt with—which I have now to attempt to set right. These creditors were assumed all the way through to be recalcitrant, because they declined to comply with the trustee's request to substantiate their claims, replying that they had already been accepted by the Official Receiver; and no little incentive was devoted to them, for assuming a position which, after very carefully considering all the arguments, I have come to this conclusion was a strictly legal one to assume. The practice of appointing a trustee, is I understand of rare occurrence, and the application of section 30 (3) to him does not seem to have as yet been considered by the Court. The words are—"subject to the power of the Court to extend the time, the Official Receiver or Trustee, shall, within 14 days after receiving a proof, either admit it, or reject wholly or in part, or require further evidence in support of it, and shall notify the decision to the creditors at the next general meeting." I may deal at once with the argument that these provisions are "directory," and are therefore not to be construed too strictly. I agree; but I understand the meaning of this to be that they are directions to an officer of the Court and that the consequences of slips on his part will not be pressed too hardly against him, or rather against the persons whose rights are vested in him; it is possible for the Court to set them right, the reason being that it is not advisable that people who are directly and pecuniarily interested in the Trustee's conduct of the proceedings should be prejudiced by errors which he may commit. The Trustee has simply failed in his duty, that is all" (see Day J. in *re Sissling*, 53 L. J. 967). But this does not mean that therefore the express provisions of the statute are to be ignored, and the officer may act in complete disregard of them. The key to the position is the meaning of the words "receiving a proof." After the trustee had been appointed the Official Receiver handed over to him all the papers including the proofs which he had himself received and it was treated as if the date of the trustee's receiving the proofs from the Official Receiver was the date from which the 14 days were to run. I am of opinion that this is wrong; "receiving a proof" means receiving it from the creditor, and is a technical expression used for fixing the date on which a creditor is said to have proved. This established, the rest follows easily. The Official Receiver and trustee are used in the alternative in this subsection as throughout the Ordinance; either of them may receive proofs, and thereupon within 14 days, may do what the subsection enables them to do. Some proofs were received by the Official Receiver, and some by the trustee; and in respect of the proofs received by them respectively, either of them might have called on the creditors for further evidence, and either of them might admit or reject. There is nothing in the language of the subsection which authorises the trustee to whom proofs admitted by the Official Receiver have been passed on, to act as a sort of Court of Appeal from the Official Receiver, and call for further evidence to substantiate them for the simple reason that the period has gone by. And so far as the trustee is concerned there is no "reception of proof" by him from which the time can run. When once the Official Receiver has admitted a proof the simple proofs of the two officers are exhausted. I accept Sir H. Berkeley's final argument in reply to Mr. Flude, that where a trustee has been appointed, he is the successor in title of the Official Receiver; but that makes the point plain, for a successor in title cannot exercise a second time rights which his predecessor in title has already exercised. And the same argument must apply to the power of the Court to extend the time; to extend the time to do what? To admit, or to reject, or to require further evidence. I do not think either of the officers, having exercised their power of admitting or rejecting a proof, could then come to the Court to extend the time—i.e. to extend the time to do a second time what they had done, or failed to do, once already. There must be some limit. For the benefit of the creditors generally, the Official Receiver or the trustee is given a right of exercising a strict supervision over the claims of any individual creditors; but when once this supervision has been exercised the individual creditor is entitled to some protection also. His position cannot be affected via a vis the officers who are carrying out the Bankruptcy proceedings by the fact that there has been a change in the officer, and a new brain has been brought to bear upon the investigation. If a new Official Receiver had been appointed, could he revise his predecessor's action? Undoubtedly not. Nor can a trustee who succeeds to the business of carrying on the bankruptcy. I have purposely omitted any reference to the English practice which is more elaborately defined, because I think the meaning of the sub-section is clear. But I think that the interpretation I have given brings the Colonial procedure into line with the home practice. But the question of interpretation settled, does it follow that the claims of creditors cannot be investigated, and further evidence to substantiate them not be required? By no means; but the duty of doing this then lies with the Court, which may

be set in motion by the Official Receiver, or if he has passed on his functions, by the trustee. The English cases which deal with this branch of the case seem to be clear that when the powers of the Official Receiver or the trustee under the section have been exhausted, the application must be to the Court to expunge, and that there is no limit to the time during which this may be done. I shall treat the motion as if it were such an application. It will be advisable for the trustee to consider as to which of the claims he thinks it expedient to press the motion. I shall deal with the question of costs hereafter.

In reply to Sir Henry Berkeley, the Chief Justice said he would not deal with the question of costs until the whole action had been disposed of. With regard to Chan On's claim of \$62,000, the matter could be brought up with Chan On bringing an action against the trustee to recover.

Legal argument followed, at the close of which His Lordship said he would reserve his decision on the points raised.

APPLICATION TO DISCLAIM.

Another motion in the proceedings about the bankruptcy of Chung Shun Koo was made by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who applied to disclaim the least made between the debtor and the Hongkong Land Investment Company as lessors. Mr. H. E. Pollock appeared for the Company.

Sir Henry Berkeley said the lease was made on the 14th June, 1895. It was to take effect on 1st February, 1906, and was for ten years. The lease was adjudicated bankrupt on 13th September, 1906, and Mr. Lowe was appointed trustee on the same day. Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were employed by Mr. Lowe as his solicitors, and at that time the firm were also solicitors to the Land Investment Company. On the day after his appointment as trustee Mr. Lowe went to see his solicitors and informed them that he desired to disclaim this claim from the Land Investment Company and instructed them to give notice to the company, and apply to the Court. The same day Mr. Deacon told Mr. Lowe that he had done as instructed and that the Secretary agreed that, pending any application to the Court for leave to disclaim, the Company would continue to hold the property, the nature of their holding to depend on the decision of the Court. The importance of that was that the Company had written to the debtor that they would not be ready till August, and an arrangement was made that rent should become due from 1st October. Mr. Lowe wrote reminding Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon that through them he had given the Company notice, because in the meantime questions had arisen as to the notice. He was now going to ask the Court that in giving leave to disclaim, leave should be given as from 30th September because, had the Land Investment Company been told at the first they would not recognize the disclaimer, the lease had been in existence since June, 1905, and by the agreement made payment was not commenced until 1st October, 1906, the trustee wished to disclaim from the 30th September, because by the terms of the lease the money was to be paid in instalments. The trustee informed the Company that they were going to disclaim before that time. The lease ought to be disclaimed and \$75 ought to be paid by the Land Investment Co. into a general fund, leaving the Company to make a claim to prove in bankruptcy for any loss they may have sustained by reason of the disclaimer. Proceeding, he remarked that the fact of Mr. Deacon going for both parties was of considerable importance, because notice to the solicitor was notice to the client. If the Land Investment Company chose to employ the same solicitor as the trustee, and if the trustee did likewise, then each was bound by the notice given to the solicitor for the parties to communicate to them. On the facts disclosed the trustee need not come before his Lordship at all for leave. The notice given by the trustee through the solicitors on the 14th September was effective notice, and the Land Investment Company not having within seven days of the notice, given notice of their intention. Admittedly the notice was a verbal one, but the party receiving it having accepted it, a verbal notice was sufficient. Continuing, he said that the amount of \$75,250 was deposited by way of security with the Land Investment Company, but as the debtor never went into occupation of the premises, and as the trustee gave a disclaimer which was accepted by the Land Investment Company and on which the trustee had acted, he asked the Court that the disclaimer must take effect as a matter of good faith.

Mr. Pollock submitted that the bankruptcy rule referred to by his learned friend was not in force in the Colony. He referred to section 71 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance and contended that from the wording of that section it was clear that the intention of the Legislature was to make such parts of the Code of Civil Procedure as related to particular enforcing judgments of the Court, or matters of that nature, applicable in bankruptcy, but they did nothing to bring into force in this Colony any rules as to matters already dealt with by the provisions of the Ordinance.

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he set in motion by the Official Receiver, or if he has passed on his functions, by the trustee. The English cases which deal with this branch of the case seem to be clear that when the powers of the Official Receiver or the trustee under the section have been exhausted, the application must be to the Court to expunge, and that there is no limit to the time during which this may be done. I shall treat the motion as if it were such an application. It will be advisable for the trustee to consider as to which of the claims he thinks it expedient to press the motion. I shall deal with the question of costs hereafter.

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His Lordship—it seems to me rather an extension of language to say, where the Bankruptcy Ordinance says, the rules of the Court are to apply, for when you turn to the rules of the Court you find another section which says some other rules apply.

Mr. Pollock—I was going to submit that to your Lordship. One wouldn't call bankruptcy rules applying under the Home Act rules of Civil Procedure.

His Lordship—The difficulty I feel about the same thing is that if I agree to this amount going in, the whole must go in at once. Mr. Pollock—I submit that sections 4 and 4 don't carry the matter any further. Section 4 clearly refers to ordinary practice in the Civil Procedure of Courts.

His Lordship—Has the point ever been decided?

Mr. Pollock—I'm not aware that it has. Sir Henry—I don't know that it has ever been raised before.

His Lordship—I must consider it.

Mr. Pollock thought he would be able to show very strong reason for not applying the rules in this case. He asked his Lordship to compare subsection 3, section 48 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance and subsection 3, section 55 of the English Act of 1863, and said it was a general rule in the interpretation of statutes that where one section was copied from another, and where certain omissions were found, it was to be presumed that such omissions were intentional. He asked his Lordship to compare the two important omissions in these sections and submitted that those words were deliberately omitted by the Legislature with an object.

Further, he submitted that there was no possibility of an effective disclaimer being made without the leave of the Court having first been obtained. The only disclaimer that could have any binding effect was one properly made under the Ordinance. He also contended that rents should be allowed his clients from October 1st to date, and that they were entitled to keep the bankruptcy open until the lease expired.

Sir Henry—Supposing it was a 999 years' lease?

Mr. Pollock—Technically, we could keep it open, but in such a case it would be a matter of arrangement.

Sir Henry contended, in view of authorities he quoted, that a security was not liable for any claim after the termination of the lease. Regarding the re-letting of the premises by the Land Investment Co., it seemed inconsistent that they should regard themselves as agents for his client.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

The case was concluded in which Cheung Lai claimed from Cheung Tsui the sum of \$1,000 damages for false imprisonment.

Mr. E. P. H. Laug (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) for defendant.

His Lordship held that the claim should have been for malicious prosecution, not false imprisonment, and dismissed the action.

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QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 1st Mr. Ross asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Chinese Government had cancelled or amended its edict introducing certain changes into the administration of the Chinese Customs.

Sir E. Grey.—The reply to the hon. member's inquiry is in the negative. I would also refer him to my replies of the 25th and 28th ult. relative to the edict of May 9th, to the effect that the edict has not hitherto changed the administration by Sir E. Hart.

Mr. Ross asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any information had been received of the increase of piracy in the Canton Delta; and, if so, whether any action is contemplated in order to the protection of commerce in these waters.

Sir E. Grey.—Reports of several cases of piracy and attempted piracy in the Canton Delta have lately been received by His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Ministers at Peking have been authorized to make representations to the Chinese Government, with a view to the adoption of measures for the suppression of these outrages, and to the better policing of the waters.

Mr. Harrie (Londonderry, N.), on behalf of Mr. T. L. Corbett (Down, N.), asked the Secretary for India what steps the Government had taken to carry out the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the abolition of the opium trade between India and China.

Mr. Morley.—The hon. member is no doubt aware that the Chinese Government are understood to be contemplating the issue of regulations for restricting the cultivation, import, and consumption of opium. His Majesty's Government have not received any communication on the subject from the Chinese Government; but, as I have already stated, they are prepared, when specific proposals are put before them by that Government, to consider them in a sympathetic spirit, and his Majesty's Ministers have been instructed to make a communication to this effect to the Chinese Government.

In reply to Mr. Ross, who asked whether the Government of China has authorized the second issue of bonds or provided funds for the construction of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway according to the agreement concluded in 1903, and whether the concession for the Su-chau-Hang-chau-Ning-po Railway once granted, and subsequently cancelled, has or has not been finally confirmed so as to provide a junction with the railway the Government of Hongkong is constructing to the Kaa-lung frontier, Sir E. Grey says.—The Chinese Government have not yet authorized the issue of bonds, nor have they themselves provided funds for the completion of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. We have, however, received repeated assurances from them that funds will be provided in one or other of these ways in time to prevent suspension of work on the railway, and His Majesty's Government are following the matter with attention. The negotiations for the final agreement for the Su-chau-Hang-chau-Ning-po Railway have been deferred until the conclusion of the negotiations in regard to the final agreement for the Canton-Kaa-lung Railway, which are now proceeding.

MARITIME INSURANCE.

Before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., in the City of London Court, East India, Merchants and Philop-lane, E.C., under the Canton Insurance Office (Limited), of Cornhill, E.C., for damage done to goods during transit from Antwerp to London. The plaintiffs, in the course of their business, bought goods in Antwerp, and as they were to be sent to London they effected a policy of marine insurance with the defendants to cover themselves against loss if any occurred. According to the plaintiffs, the goods were damaged on the voyage and the present claim was made. A clean bill of lading was given at Antwerp. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Henn-Collins, for the defendant company, said that was often done, even when cargo was not in good condition, when the shipowners were indemnified against liability. The goods in question must have been damaged before they were put in the ship. The plaintiffs said they were only bringing the case because of its importance to the whole commercial and maritime insurance world. Mr. Crawford said they too were contesting the case because of its importance, as insurance companies were continually having such claims. If the baronet containing the goods were good they would not have looked. Judge Lumley Smith.—Then what is the good of this insurance? If it is a good case then it does not leak, and if it leaks you say it is a bad case. According to that the insurance is useless. The plaintiffs said they had never known an insurance company to contest such a claim when a clean bill of lading was given. Judge Lumley Smith said that bill of lading was not necessarily conclusive, and the evidence had been brought from Antwerp to prove the state the goods were in when shipped. He did not suppose there was any great craving on the part of the crew for the cargo oil which the barrels contained. He found for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and gave costs on the higher scale, as the case was important.

BRITISH TRADE INTERESTS IN CHINA JEOPARDISED BY JAPANESE METHODS.

In the course of a report on the efforts of the Japanese merchants to secure the local cotton goods trade, the American Consul-General at Tientsin expresses the opinion that Japan's entrance into the piece-goods markets and the increase in her sales have been entirely a matter of the price of her products, for he considers their quality is in no way comparable with the English and American goods; her ability to make further gains will rest upon the advantage of her proximity to the market and her plentiful supply of cheap labour. Yet a significant trend is to be observed in the steady rise in the prices of Japanese goods during the later years of the past decade. Take, for example, the T-shirts noted at 1-48 Halkwan taels in 1896, 2-32 in 1899, and 3-34 in 1902.

One way in which the Japanese are going to secure and hold an appreciable element of the Chinese trade, the report continues, is through their ability to come here and open retail stores on an equal competitive basis with the Chinese themselves. Such they are now doing in Tientsin, and with their high sense of what appeals to the eye they are generally able to make their displays much more attractive to the purchasers than are the native merchants. Moreover, they have among their household supplies many small articles which should gradually win their way into the Chinese domestic economy, and which can be laid down here at prices well within the range of their ability to produce cotton to supply the stability to their business and make possible the introduction of other goods that compete with Western exporters. This participation in the retail trade, as well as the general commercial progress, accounts very largely for the boom in building and in general development which is now so evident in the Japanese concession.

JAPANESE CAUTION IN FINANCE.

Mr. K. Takahashi, the Japanese Financial Commissioner, in an interview with a representative of Reuters Agency, said: "First it must be said that the keynote of our people is caution in the matter of finance. We are not going to repeat the mistakes we made after the war with China of embarking upon fresh undertakings involving the outlay of large capital, thoughtlessly or carelessly. Therefore the main object to-day is rather to consolidate and amalgamate existing interests and industries than to embark upon fresh ventures. In industrial undertakings great development is taking place. Cotton mills, forestry, the expansion of the sugar refineries, the better employment of Japan's vast resources in the matter of water power—these are all well to the fore just now, and are attracting general attention. The question of electric traction in the various towns is also being carefully considered. With regard to the employment of foreign capital in Japan, one of the drawbacks is the presence in the country of many so-called syndicates or capitalists, who soon prove to be neither the one nor the other, but are in reality merely contract seekers anxious to get their commission. The present bank rate in London, New York, and the Continent is so high that the Japanese find it is less trouble and cheaper to get money at home for their various requirements. The expenses for the issue of debentures, moreover, are much less in Japan, where the banks charge from one-half to one per cent, while here four to five per cent, or even more, is charged for industrial debentures. An interesting change that is taking place in our home business system no doubt seriously affects the local foreign merchants. Their business is being curtailed by the fact that the Japanese are now dealing directly with foreign firms, giving and receiving their orders at first hand. The same thing is happening in China, and instead of Manchurian merchants paying commission to foreign houses in Newbawang or Shanghai they now place their orders direct. This is an increasing tendency. With reference to the next Budget it is the determination of the Government to adjust it so that no extra taxation or new loans will be necessary." When questioned with regard to the conversion loan which he came to England to arrange, Mr. Takahashi said: "That is another matter, but the present condition of the money market justifies its postponement for the present."

CHEAPER COTTON.

LANCASHIRE'S INVESTIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

An investigation of great importance to the Lancashire cotton industry and, therefore, to the whole commerce of the Empire, has just been completed by a commission sent to the United States to study the problems of cotton supply. The Commission was sent out by a number of the leading Lancashire firms, with instructions to ascertain the cost of growing cotton, the economic conditions under which it is produced, and to investigate the methods of ginning, baling, handling, marketing and transport. The Commissioners made their observations in a region covering 750,000 square miles, in which the climate, soil and conditions vary greatly and the information they obtained is of the greatest value. In forwarding a copy of the report, Mr. C. W. Macara, the chairman of the promoters and of the Federation of Lancashire Cotton Spinners, says the inquiry was not antagonistic to the movement of the British Cotton-Growing Association, which they enthusiastically support. The report states that in the southern section of the United States there is enough suitable land to produce cotton to supply the world's requirements for years to come. For cotton alone Europe pays the Southern planters a million dollars a day, and while the cost of manufacturing the fibre has been enormously reduced during the last fifty years, the cost of producing it has not altered, due mainly to the scarcity of labour, especially at the picking time. Returns made in 1899 by 8,000 farmers gave the cost of raising cotton as four and a half cents a pound where a bale an acre was obtained, seven cents where half a bale, nine cents where one-third of a bale, twelve cents where a quarter of a bale, and as much as thirty-two cents where only one-tenth of a bale was raised.

But the Commission is of opinion that under average conditions of weather, and with scientific methods of cultivation, one bale per acre should be obtained. Besides the reduction in cost obtained by a large yield per acre, there are undoubtedly great economies to be effected in ginning, baling and transport. If a plantation could be run under spinners' orders, they could have the cotton ginned and baled in a manner which could not fail to have a salutary effect on the general level of efficiency, which, in these respects, is, as is well known, lamentably low. On the subject of baling cotton, the Commission quote with approval the opinion of an American judge that the American cotton bale is a "dirty, damaged, disreputable, water-soaked, wasteful, slovenly, clumsy, highly-inflated, and generally untrustworthy package." They know of no other article of commerce in any country to which this description could be applied. The market is in the hands of trusts, who are deaf alike to reason and remonstrance. They saw hundreds of bales, valued at £50 to £60 per ton, in all sorts of exposed positions, and learned that occasionally, during journeys by rail, horse pipes are turned upon the bales, owing to the fear that they will fire by sparks from the engine. The economy to be effected of handling American cotton by having a bale of 40 lb density wrapped in a proper manner would be enormous. Assuming the number of American bales imported into England to be 4,000,000 per annum the sea freight 30 cents per 100 lbs, and the rate of exchange 21,200,000 a year for sea freight for cotton alone, an amount that might be greatly reduced by at least £5,000,000. A considerable saving might also be effected in the railway charges, from the field to the port. Other economies would follow the reduction of the bulk of the bales, promising a saving of an eighth of a penny a pound on the cotton all round. In concluding their report the commission say: "We believe that the growth of their raw material by English spinners cannot be regarded as hazardous, provided that a competent manager be appointed, suitable land at a reasonable price acquired, and sufficient labour obtained. We consider that these matters can be satisfactorily arranged, and that, taking into account the present price of cotton, this is an exceptionally favourable opportunity for commencing such an undertaking. We strongly urge that a committee should be appointed at once to consider the advisability of buying land."

Since the report has been in the hands of the promoters of the Commission, they have been joined by other firms, all have been so impressed by the value of the information obtained that they have decided to send out another Commission to the American cotton fields. This second Commission, which is invested with further powers, will sail in a few days, and it will have opportunities of witnessing the picking of the cotton.—Daily Chronicle.

PEDESTRIANISM AND NATURE.

In order to puncture the "nature-loving" theory of walking, let us suppose two ordinary men tramping along a dusty country road. With each footstep we shall expect some slight exclamation, as Nature presents herself in ever-changing beauty to her astonished admirers. Let us play the part of everyday people for a while, and learn from others to appreciate what we by ourselves fail even to comprehend.

"How far have we got to go yet? I am sick of this damned walk."

"Fire away, and take a place in sight where a man can even get a drink of water. By the way, you took me this idiotic way I can't imagine."

"Well, you can thank your stars that your feet aren't all blisters like mine. I don't see what you've got to grumble at."

Both talk in silence for a time.

"I say, do you remember that lunch we had at—?"

"Rather, and do you remember the oyster?"

"Do I remember? My dear good man, I couldn't forget it if I tried. It was a poem, a fairy tale, a—"

He goes off into a rhapsody which lasts through the best part of the mile.

"Well, then in less than an hour I promise you that stiff-necked oyster."

After lunch two hours later—

"Well, well, you can see what you please about golf, or cricket, or any other game you like. All I say is, there is nothing that can come up to a real, good, old-fashioned country walk. What do you say, old man?" "Rather. What time did the waiter say we could get a train back?"

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O.P.R. ste. Empress of China left Vancouver on Tuesday, the 27th Nov. p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents. 731

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ANDALUSIA,"
Captain Haase, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th Nov., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1906. [2154]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"
Captain W. T. Hall, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Dec. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd Dec., at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [2171]

S.S. "POLYNESIEN,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, via Suez, Malapan and Ceylon, from Havre via Suez, Malapan, from Bordeaux via Suez, Malapan, in connection with the Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 2 p.m., To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned, Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 3rd Dec., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 3rd Dec., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1906. [2]

FROM NEW YORK, ADEEN AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"NUBIA,"
Captain Habel, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd Dec., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1906. [2172]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 30th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [18]

PURE FRESH WATER.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CAIRO, Norwegian str., 1,381, J. Larson, 29th Nov.—Sourabaya 18th Nov., Molass and Sugar.—Aagaard, Thomsen & Co.
 CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,103, J. Jensen, 29th Nov.—Bangkok 19th Nov., Rice.—Jobson & Co.
 DRELL, British str., 4,781, J. D. Andrews, 29th Nov.—Bombay 14th Nov. and Singapore 24th, Mails & General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 GONAWANDA, British str., 2,182, H. D. Clarke, 29th Nov.—San Francisco 20th Oct., Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
 HELENE, German str., 771, J. Jensen, 29th Nov.—Hoboken 27th November, General.—Jobson & Co.
 KAIFONG, British str., 986, E. Finlayson, 29th November—Cebu and Hilo 24th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,215, Harder, 29th Nov.—Tientsin, Chongqing and Waihaiwei 24th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 MALTA, British str., 3,809, R. A. Peters, 29th Nov.—Shanghai 27th Nov., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 MATHILDE, German str., 977, N. Schumann, 29th Nov.—Haiphong 25th Nov. er, and Hilo 27th, General.—Jobson & Co.
 TAIWAN, British str., 1,131, J. T. Leung, 29th Nov.—Amoy 17th Nov., Rice and Teak.—Bradley & Co.
 TELEMACHOS, British str., 1,340, Williamson, 29th Nov.—Saigon 24th Nov., General.—Chinese.
 TIGER, British str., 5,865, J. Barwise, 29th November—Manila 27th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TINGKANG, British str., 1,666, Reynolds, 29th Nov.—Shanghai and Swatow 24th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE
 Nov. 29th.
 CARDIGAN, British str., for Shanghai.
 J. A. Kessler, Dutch str., for Palembang.
 Kinkiang, British str., for Canton.
 Jangchow, British str., for Canton.
 Neris, British str., for Palembang.
 Signal, German str., for Hilo.
 Tingsang, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29th.
 DAPEN, German str., for Vladivostok.
 HAILAN, French str., for Hilo.
 HAIMUN, British str., for Coast Ports.
 KITO MARU, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 MACHU, German str., for Bangkok.
 MEFUO, Chinese str., for Canton.
 MINNOKA, Amr. str., for Seattle.
 NANCHANG, British str., for Canton.
 SIAM, Danish str., for Singapore.
 TINGH, British str., for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Liangchow* reports: Moderate to light N.E. winds and fine weather.
 The British str. *Tingsang* reports: Strong monsoon down the coast with high sea.
 The British str. *Taiwan* reports: Pale Obi to Paracels strong monsoon and high sea; thence to Port and sea decreasing to light.
 The British str. *Kinkiang* reports: Fine weather with light winds along Philippine coast; thence strong monsoon winds with high sea until arrival.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ARRIVALS DOCKS.—Kaisaichang, Nov. 29th.
 Kowloon Dock.—Soregon, Montague, Paul Beau, H.M.S. Kent, Henghwa, U.S.S. Callao, H.M.S. Janus, Hsianang, Chinkai Maru, Jacob Diederichsen, Nord, Froude, Opatie.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—S. P. Hitzcock.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship
 "BENMOOR,"
 Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [1204]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
 (Calling at MANILA, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"
 Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, 1st December, at 10 A.M.
 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
 This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
 A Steward and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
 N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 31st October, 1906. [12010]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENAYON,"
 Captain Woodford, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 7th December.
 For Freight, apply to
 McCREGOR BROS. & GOW.
 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906. [12147]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

FOR SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS VIA JAPAN PORTS.
 Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, Callao and Iquique via JAPAN PORTS.
 Steamer Tons To Sail
 "KASATO MARU" 6,000 Middle of Dec.
 Capt. W. C. T. S. FIMMER.
 Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America.
 The above Steamer has splendid Accommodation and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried aboard.
 For further information, apply to
 K. MATSUDA,
 Manager,
 Yokohama Building,
 Hongkong, 5th October, 1906. [12166]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "l.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SHORTNOTES.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	BENMOOR	Brit. str.	—	Webster	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 30th inst.
LONDON AC. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	GLENAYON	Brit. str.	—	Woodford	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 7th Dec.
MAINEILLES, AC. VIA PORTS OF CALL	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th Dec. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About end of Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 5th Dec.
REKEMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 5th Dec. at Noon.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 3rd Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd Dec.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 3rd Jan.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd Jan.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, BREMEN & H'BURG	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th Jan.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, BREMEN & H'BURG	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 14th Dec.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, BREMEN & H'BURG	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th Jan.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 8th Feb.
TELESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 27th Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 3rd Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 10th Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 16th Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 17th Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 2nd Jan.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 30th Dec. at 4 P.M.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 9th Jan. at Noon.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 26th Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	Middle of Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 3rd Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th Dec. at Noon.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 3rd Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 10th Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 16th Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 17th Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 2nd Jan.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 30th Dec. at 4 P.M.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 9th Jan. at Noon.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 26th Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	Middle of Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 3rd Dec.
ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th Dec. at Noon.
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ODDESSA (DIRECT)	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Boardon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 17th Dec.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	{ DELHI Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. }	About 30th November	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c. via usual ports	MALTA Capt. R. A. Peters	Noon, 1st December	See Special of Call.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	SUMATRA Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 5th December	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	RUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 8th December	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"KALGAN"	On 1st December.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"HANGCHOW" "TSINAN"	On 3rd December.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 5th December.	
SHANGHAI	"NANCHANG"	On 5th December.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 5th December.	
	"CHANGSHA"	On 13th December.	

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. Ohta	SUNDAY, 2nd Dec. at Daylight.
† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. Suvaga	SUNDAY, 2nd Dec. at Daylight.
* ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. S. Ito	TUESDAY, 4th Dec. at Daylight.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,
To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

11829

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
BUELOW	1906
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 5th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 19th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 2nd January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 30th January
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 27th February
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 13th March
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 27th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 10th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 24th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 8th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship
"BUELOW," Captain Forster, with MAIL PASSENGERS, SPECIALS, and CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES AND GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 3rd Dec. Cargo and
Specials will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 4th Dec. and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 4th Dec.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	\$61 0 0	\$42 0 0	\$22 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	\$91 0 0	\$63 0 0	\$33 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	\$65 0 0	\$44 0 0	\$24 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	\$97 0 0	\$68 0 0	\$36 0 0
TO BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	\$64 0 0	\$44 0 0	\$26 0 0
return	\$115 0 0	\$79 0 0	\$47 0 0
return	\$89 0 0	\$46 0 0	\$27 0 0
return	\$123 0 0	\$83 0 0	\$49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the Railway Fares to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers'
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.
INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:
Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	SAILING DATES
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3802 tons ... TUESDAY, 11th Dec.
SANDAKAN	1793 tons ... TUESDAY, 18th Dec.
MANILA	1790 tons ... TUESDAY, 5th Feb.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
Captain Lang, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50	\$30	\$20	return	\$50
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28	\$18.10	\$14.00	return	\$27.15
TO BRISBANE	\$20	\$12	\$8	return	\$24
TO SYDNEY	\$23	\$12	\$8	return	\$26
TO MELBOURNE	\$24.10	\$12.10	\$8	return	\$28.1
TO YOKOHAMA	\$89.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	return	\$170.00
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	return	\$170.00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 287 0 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 96 0 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the J.P. & Co.'s steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

STEAMER	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"	Wednesday, 5th Dec.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 19th Dec.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "SEYDLITZ"	Wednesday, 19th Dec.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 19th Dec.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,
T. K. & Co. to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are as follows:

To	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$232 0 0	\$163 10 0	\$83 10 0
To Bremen	\$252 0 0	\$183 10 0	\$93 10 0
To Paris via Cherbourg	\$252 0 0	\$183 10 0	\$93 10 0
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	\$252 0 0	\$183 10 0	\$93 10 0

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the
day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 18TH.
CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.
CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

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Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

11905

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 days Across the Pacific in the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel,
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER,
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	Proposed Sailings	(Subject to Alteration).	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 20th Dec.	20th Dec.	7th Jan.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 9th Jan.	9th Jan.	2nd Feb.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,300	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	17th Jan.	4th Feb.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,453	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	23rd Jan.	10th Feb.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,300	THURSDAY, 14th Feb.	14th Feb.	4th Mar.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 29th Feb.	29th Feb.	18th Mar.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships
and 29 days from HONGKONG.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60; via New York £82.
Intermediate on Steamers: "TARTAR" £40, "ATHENIAN" £42.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR," and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. GRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of December	JAPAN	First half of December
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN	First half of January

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1906.

Telephone No. 375.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
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are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
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For Freight and further particulars,
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